

THE BOSTON MORNING POST.

PUBLISHED DAILY, AT NO. 21 WATER STREET, BY BEALS & GREENE.—CHARLES GORDON GREENE, EDITOR.

VOLUME VIII. NO. 36.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 24, 1834.

PRICE \$6 PER ANN. IN ADVANCE.

From the New York Mirror.
LETTER FROM N. P. WILLIS.

CONSTANTINOPLE.

Punishment of conjugal infidelity—*burning* in the Bosphorus—frequency of its occurrence accounted for—a band of wild Roumeliotes—their picturesque appearance—Ali Pasha, of Yanina—a Turkish funeral.

A Turkish woman was sacked and thrown into the Bosphorus this morning. I was idling away the day in the bazaar and did not see her. The ward-room steward of the “United States,” a very intelligent man, who was at the pier when she was brought down to the caïque, describes her as a young woman of twenty-two or three years, strikingly beautiful; and with the exception of a short quick sob in her throat, as if she had wearied herself out with weeping, she was quite calm and submitted composedly to her fate. She was led down by two soldiers, in her usual dress, her *yashmak* only torn from her face, and rowed off to the mouth of the bay, where the sark was drawn over her without resistance. The plash of her body into the sea was distinctly seen by the crowd who had followed her to the water.

It is horrible to reflect on these summary executions, as we do, that the poor victim is taken before the judge, upon the least jealous whim of her husband or master, condemned often upon bare suspicion, and hurried instantly from the tribunal to this violent and revolting death. Any suspicion of commerce with a Christian particularly, is, with or without evidence, instant ruin. Not long ago, the inhabitants of *Arnontkeni*, a pretty village on the Bosphorus, were shocked with the spectacle of a Turkish woman and a young Greek, hanging dead from the shutters of a window on the waterside. He had been detected in leaving her house at day-break, and in less than an hour the unfortunate lovers had met their fate. They are said to have died most heroically, embracing and declaring their attachment to the last.

Such tragedies occur every week or two in Constantinople, and it is not wonderful, considering the superiority of the educated and picturesque Greek to his brutal neighbor, or the daring and romance of Europeans in the pursuit of forbidden happiness. The liberty of going and coming, which the Turkish women enjoy, wrapped only in veils, which assist by their secrecy, is temptingly favorable to intrigue, and the self-sacrificing nature of the sex, when the heart is concerned, shows itself here in proportion to the demand for it.

An eminent physician, who attends the seraglio of the sultan's sister, consisting of a great number of women, tells me that their time is principally occupied in sentimental correspondence, by means of flowers, with the forbidden Greeks and Armenians. These platonic passions for persons whom they have only seen from their gilded lattices, are their only amusement, and they are permitted by the sultana, who has herself the reputation of being partial to Franks, and old as she is, ingenious in contrivances to obtain their society. My intelligent informant thinks the Turkish women, in spite of their want of education, somewhat remarkable for their sentiment of character.

With two English travellers, whom I had known in Italy, I pulled out of the bay in a caïque, and ran down under the wall of the city, on the side of the sea of Marmora. For a mile or more we were beneath the wall of the seraglio, whose small water-gates, whence so many victims have found

“Their way to Marmora without a boat.”

are beset, to the imaginative eye of the traveller, with the *dramatis personae* of a thousand tragedies. One smiles to detect himself gazing on an old postern, with his teeth shut hard together, and his hair on end, in the calm of a pure, silent, sunshiny morning of September!

We landed some seven miles below, at the Seven Towers, and dismissed our boat to walk across to the Golden Horn. Our road was outside of the triple walls of Stamboul, whose two hundred and fifty towers look as if they were toppling after an earthquake, and are overgrown superby with ivy. Large trees, rooted in the crevices, and gradually bursting the thick walls, overshadow entirely their once proud turrets, and for the whole length of the five or six miles across, it is one splendid picture of decay. I have seen in no country such beautiful ruins.

At the Adrianople gate, we found a large troop of horsemen, armed in the wild manner of the east, who had accompanied a Roumeliote chief from the mountains. They were not allowed to enter the city, and with their horses picketed on the plain, were lying in groups, waiting till their leader should conclude his audience with the seraskier. They were as cut-throat looking a set as a painter would wish to see. The extreme richness of eastern arms, mounted showily in silver, and of shapes so cumbersome, yet picturesque, contrasted strangely with their ragged capotes, and torn leggings, and their way-worn and weary countenances. Yet they were almost without exception fine-featured, and of a resolute expression of face, and they had flung themselves, as savages will, into attitudes that art would find it difficult to improve.

Directly opposite this gate stand five marble slabs, indicating the spots in which are buried the heads of Ali Pasha, of Albania, his three sons and grandson. The inscription states, that the rebel lost his head for having dared to aspire to independence. He was a brave old barbarian, however, and, as the worthy chief of a most warlike people of modern times, one stands over his grave with regret. It would have been a classic spot had Byron survived to visit it. No event in his travels made more impression on his mind than the painter detecting his rank by the beauty of his hands.—His fine description of the wild court of Yanina, in Childe Harold, has already made the poet's return of immortality, but had he survived the revolution in Greece, with his increased knowledge of the Albanian soldier and his habits, and his esteem for the old chieftain, a hero so much to his taste would have been his most natural theme. It remains to be seen whether the age or the language will produce another Byron to take up the broken thread.

As we were poring over the Turkish inscription, four men, apparently quite intoxicated, came running and halloing from the city gate, bearing upon their shoulders a dead man in his bier. Entering the cemetery, they went stumbling on over the footstones, tossing the corpse about so violently, that the helpless limbs frequently fell beyond the limits of the rude barrow, while the grave-digger, the only sober person, save the dead man, in the company, followed at his best speed, with his pick-axe and shovel. These extraordinary bearers set down their burden not far from the gate, and, to my surprise, walked laughing off like men who had merely engaged in a moment's frolic by the way, while the sexton, left quite alone, composed a little the posture of the disordered body, and sat down to get breath for his task.

My Constantinopolitan friend tells me that the Koran blesses him who carries a dead body forty paces on its way to the grave. The poor are thus carried out to the cemeteries by voluntary bearers, who, after they have completed their prescribed paces, change with the first individual whose reckoning with heaven may be in arrears.

The corpse we had seen so rudely borne on its last

journey, was or had been, a middle aged Turk. He had neither shroud nor coffin, but

“Lay like a gentleman taking a snooze.”

in his slippers and turban, the bunch of flowers on his bosom the only token that he was dressed for any particular occasion. We had not time to stay and see his grave dug, and “his face laid toward the tomb of the prophet.”

We entered the Adrianople gate, and crossed the triangle, which old Stamboul nearly forms, by a line approaching its hypothesis. Though in a city so thickly populated, it was one of the most lonely walks conceivable. We met, perhaps, one individual in a street; and the perfect silence, and the cheerless looks of the Turkish houses, with their jealously closed windows, gave it the air of a city devastated by the plague. The population of Constantinople is only seen in the bazaars, or in the streets bordering on the Golden Horn. In the extensive quarter occupied by dwelling-houses only, the inhabitants, if at home, occupy apartments opening on their secluded gardens, or are hidden from the gaze of the street by their fine dull-coloured lattices. It strikes one with melancholy after the gay balconies and open doors of France and Italy!

We passed the *Eskai serai*, the palace in which the imperial widows wear their chaste weeds in solitude; and, weary with our long walk, emerged from the silent streets at the bazaar of wax-candles, and took caïque for the *Argentoplis* of the ancients, the “Silver city” of Galatia.

CHURCH MUSIC. of every description constantly for sale at the South End Bookstore, No. 362 Washington st near the Boylston Market, viz:

The Ancient Lyre, by Ch. Zerner.

The Harp

The Choir, by Lowell Mason.

The National Church Harmony, by N. D. Gould.

The Handel and Haydn Society Collection.

The Stoughton Collection.

The Harmonist, by George Kingsley.

The Young Harmony, by C. Zerner.

The Juvenile Library, by C. Zerner.

Al. 6., Sacred Melodies, composed and arranged as Solos, Duets, &c. by Lowell Mason and G. J. Webb.

All of the above are offered at wholesale or retail, at the lowest cash prices. Teachers and country traders respectively invited to call.

JAMES B. DOW.

M&T

o 24

o 24

REMOVALS.

F. M. DYER informs his customers, and

friends that he has removed from his old stand in Boylston st. to No. 478 Washington st., 2 doors north of Eliot st.

where he has now transplanted New York Oysters,

large and fat, as good as can be had in the city, and a little lower than any other stand.

Parties can be addressed at

the lowest rate, and at wholesale lower than can be bought in the city. Come and try them, and we shall be happy to serve you.

Send to any part of the city free of expense. * * Country pur-

chasers supplied on the best terms.

Law FWS o 3*

SCHOOL BOOKS.

All kinds in general use, and at the lowest

est cash prices, by the subscriber.

Teachers, School Committees, and Country Traders, trade-

sections invited to call before purchasing.

Also—All kinds of Stationary articles, such as Paper, Writing Books, Slates, Quills, Raspins, Rulers, &c. &c.

JAMES B. DOW.

o 20

W&Sist

Near the Boylston Market.

o 20

NEW BEEF.

New Mess Beef, packed expressly for

vessels' stores.

Do. No. 1 and Prime Beef;

Clear No. 1 and Prime Pork;

500 kegs 1 Lard ;

1000 boxes and half boxes No. 1 Soap ;

500 boxes and half boxes Mould Candles ;

677 Chinese Amanca Hides ;

For sale by E. A. & W. WINCHESTER, No. 15 South

Market street.

182a&w6-w-o 24

NOTICE.

Just received, 3,760 pr. Rubber Shoes, or the

very best quality, and at the lowest price.

Also—1000 lined and bound—a very neat article.

Likewise, constantly on hand, a large assortment of Boots, Shoes,

and Leather, wholesale and retail

Also—All kinds of Stationary articles, such as Paper, Writing Books, Slates, Quills, Raspins, Rulers, &c. &c.

JAMES B. DOW.

o 20

WORSE & TOWLE,

At No. 35 Court street, Boston

o 20

GENTLEMEN

in want of good articles adapted to the

present or approaching season, will do well to call at No

10 Congress street and examine some splendid Cloths, Cassis-

ters and fancy Vestings, just received.

Also, on hand a large assortment of Ready Made Clothing,

oct 20

N. P. SNELLING.

o 20

SPLENDID LONDON ANNUALS FOR 1835.

For sale by JOHN MARSH, 84 Washington st.

The English and American Annuals—among the most choice

are the Oriental Annual, containing 2 Engravings—English do-

wnscape do—Picturesque do—Friendship's Offering, &c. &c.

n 29

NEW AND FASHIONABLE.

Received this day,

1 case Cassimères, and 1 case Vestings, direct from Lon-

don via the Virginia, at New York.

The above are of superior

quality, and the latest and most fashionable goods received

from England.

n 24

JOHN G. WYMAN 71 Washington st.

o 24

CASH.

Cash advanced on personal property—Notes and

Mortgages negotiated—Gold, Spanish Dollars and uncur-

rent money bought and sold.

Also—Real Estate advertised, sold and let; Rents and other

bills collected by U. J. CLARK; No. 4 Brattle square.

o 20

HAIR WORKS.

—WARREN THAYER, No. 22 Hanover

street, has just received his full supply of French Hair

Work, consisting of Puffs, Frizzets, Bands of Long Hair, Curls,

&c. &c.

Dealers from the country will do well to call before they pur-

chase, as the prices are lower than at any other store in the ci-

ty.

o 30

20 TIERCES ENGLISH LINSEED OIL

60 barrels Dutch do do—10 cases Gum Copal—30

barrels Saltpetre—3 bales Iridescent Root—7 cases Bengal

and Manila Indigo, with a general assortment of Paints, Drugs,

Dye Stuffs, Surgical Instruments, &c. &c.

For sale by FLETCHER & HAYWARD, No. 2 India street.

sep 9

FEATHER BEDS.

—JOHN G. FLAIG

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1834

Judge Thacher and his Charges.—The public for several years past, have been periodically bored with charges from Peter O. Thacher, Judge of the Municipal Court of Boston. One unacquainted with the grade of the court and the calibre of the man, might be lead to believe, from these oft-repeated displays, that he was the *Atlas* on which the jurisprudence and the morals of society reposed. Under the pretence of instructing the Grand Jury in their duties, he seizes the occasion of their periodical assembling, to read from the bench a political homily, which he afterwards publishes to the world through the press. It would seem difficult to decide, whether these charges were more indebted, for their paternity, to literary coxcombry, or to political zeal. We shall not stop to discuss so nice a point.—Suffice it to say, that if to make them at all be not a perversion of the purposes for which the court was instituted, it is certainly stepping far beyond the duties which the law has assigned to it.

We are not among those who would debar a judge from the exercise of all the rights of a citizen, but those rights should be exercised in his private, not in his official, capacity. The law assigns to him certain duties—to the Grand Jury certain other duties—to the prosecuting officer others, and to the petit jury still different duties—each of these bodies is independent of the other in its sphere of action. The Judge has no right in any instance to instruct the Grand Jury in their duties—the law and not the bench gives them that instruction—and the officer to whom the law refers them, for legal information, is the prosecuting attorney. He is under their direction, not they under his. The Judge has no more right to instruct the Grand Jury, than that Jury has to instruct him, and to do it, is to loose the character of the Judge, in assuming that, to a certain degree, of the accuser. It is, to some extent, prejudging cases, and in this view is objectionable, but when under this pretence, the Judge reads to the jury a literary or political homily, intended not merely for them, but the public, and much of which may be offensive to some of the jurors, it is still more objectionable, inasmuch as it seems to be an invasion of their rights, and an insult to their understandings. If the Judge wishes to deliver essays upon politics or morals, let him do it as a citizen, in lectures or through the newspapers, but not from the bench, as an official act. It is no part of his official duty, and if done, it may invade the rights of co-ordinate branches of the court, and harm the interests of parties who may be thereby indicted.

Having thus expressed our opinion against the right and propriety of these politico-judicial acts, we shall proceed to analyse some of the principles the Judge lays down, which appear to be as objectionable for their matter, as for the manner in which they have been promulgated.

In his last published charge he says:—
"It has of late been fashionable, even in this Commonwealth, to attempt to excite the employed against their employers, and borrowers against lenders, and thus lead the poor to wage a civil war against the rich. An address to the Grand Jury two weeks ago, invited me to check this political heresy [is not this a new judicial institution?] or political heresies? [is not this a new judicial institution?] and to diffuse information. I indulged in some researches upon the law relating to this subject. Subsequent study and reflection have tended to convince me of the correctness of those remarks, and that there is but one and the same law for employers and workmen, securing to the latter their wages, and to the former the produce of their skill and enterprise."

The charge to which the Judge refers, was delivered some two years ago, and the subject of which he speaks was thus treated:—
"There is an offence known to our law, which comes under the legal denomination of conspiracy; the criminality of which consists in the agreement of several persons to do an act, which if not unlawful in itself, becomes so by the combination." But in many cases, the agreement to do a certain thing is considered as the subject of an indictment for a conspiracy, though the same act, if done separately by each individual, without concert with others, would be innocent. This is very manifest. Combinations, among journeymen, mechanics, and laborers, to raise their wages and regulate the hours of work.

"Our law secures to every man the right to put such value on his labor, ingenuity and learning as he pleases. * * * It individuals may combine together to gain an unfair advantage over others, it would violate this principle [the principle of the law]. Therefore the law punishes a conspiracy, although it is not carried into effect. * * * In the case of the journeymen Tailors of Cambridge, England, who were indicted for a conspiracy to raise their wages, it was decided, that a conspiracy of any kind is illegal; therefore, the master, about which they had agreed, have been hauled for those who did not do it, if they had not conspired [that is combined] to do it. In another case of interest, which was decided in the Court of King's Bench, in the year 1769, it appeared that the officers in the service of the East India Company, under a certain grade, being dissatisfied at the reduction of a perquisite, combined to throw up their commissions, and all of them, above two hundred in number, to resign at the same time. It was decided by Lord Mansfield, and all the other judges, after solemn argument and consideration, that the resignation of so many officers, in time of war, and under such circumstances, was meant to terrify and intimidate the Company into a compliance with their demands, that the combination was a criminal act, and that the resignation was void."

In this number we shall confine our remarks to these parts of the judge's charges. It will be remembered, that in the summer of 1832, certain journeymen caulkers and ship carpenters made an effort to lessen the hours and increase the price of their labor. The judge's charge, from which we quote, was delivered in the December following, and had reference particularly to this case. He must have had, it seems to us, one of two objects in view in delivering it, either to influence the jury to find a bill against these persons who had, according to his law, committed a crime, formed a conspiracy, or else he intended to turn public sentiment against them, and thus by alarming their fears, and hurting their interests, drive them from their course. If the first were his design, it most surely was sinking the judge to become the informant—if the latter, it was abandoning the duties of the bench, to assume those of the executioner; and let him hang upon which ever horn of this dilemma he pleases, he ceased to be an impartial judge to try their offence, if they had been brought before his tribunal.

The unsoundness of his doctrine is as obvious as the impropriety of his course. It is a crime for "journeymen mechanics and laborers to combine to raise their wages, and to regulate the terms of their work." Nor is it a crime, it seems, among Physicians and "Journeymen" Physicians, to combine to raise their wages, for they have had this combination for more than fifty years. Nor is it a crime, it would seem for master mechanics and laborers to combine to raise their wages, for the Painters, Carpenters, Masons, &c. have for years made their charges by what they call their "rules of work." The Booksellers had their combination, to keep up the price of their books—the crockery ware dealers, theirs, to raise the price of their ware; and combinations among merchants, to raise the price of this or that commodity, is a matter of daily occurrence. A combination too, among Master Mechanics and manufacturers to reduce the price of labour and to increase the hours of labour, frequently occurs. Last winter this took place in this city, and in the great manufactories in the country, not more for the purpose of cheating the labourers, than to aid the panic. But the judge has no law to reach such cases. He holds the rod only for the backs of "the journeymen mechanics and labourers."

But where does the Judge get his law for the case?

It is not from any act passed by our legislature—nor by the British Parliament, but it is a decision made by some English Judge nearly a century ago,—made, too, to please the powerful, and to oppress the weak;—a mere political decision, (for they have in England, as in this country, judges who decide more by the influence of persons than from a sense of justice.) The combination of the officers of the East India Company to resign, was criminal, and the resignation void: ergo, the combination of our "journeymen mechanics and laborers to raise the price of their wages," is criminal, and their determination not to work void, and work they shall. We cannot say that he is a second Daniel come to judgment.

Again let us examine the Judge's law logic. The criminality of a conspiracy consists "in the agreement of several persons, to do an act, which, if not unlawful in itself, becomes so by the combination." Six men, for instance, may say separately that they will work but eight hours a day, and that they will not work for less than eight shillings for those eight hours; that the Judge admits is no crime, but if these same six men get together, compare their opinions, and come to the same conclusion, it is a conspiracy—a crime. The Judge's position, then, is this, six innocent acts, when united, constitute one crime. This is the law and logic of the Municipal Court. The assertion that a combination of this nature is an indictable offence is another great absurdity. No such offence is or can be known in our country. Public indictments of this kind can only be sustained by the grossest judicial usurpation. The farthest a thing of this kind can be legally or rightfully carried, would be in a suit for damages by any party injured by such a combination.

Mr Benton's Speech.—The speech of Mr BENTON, delivered immediately upon the finishing of the Report of the Senate's Bank Committee, we shall publish tomorrow. The manner in which that gentleman exposed, *impromptu*, some portion of the Report, struck terror to the very souls of its authors, says the Globe.

We have received "Davy Crockett's Go-Ahead Almanac" for 1835, which gives an account of his courting, hunting, electioneering, &c. & c. Davy's remarks upon the weather, and the influences of the different seasons, are original and amusing. "Jan. 14," he says, "Cattle kick"—31, "Gravy cools quick!"—Feb. 1, "A pair of Hurricanes"—March 9, "Crows grow black and girls grow ticklish about this time"—May 2, "Good weather for goblins"—6, "Old ladies grow talkative" 10, "Boys full of mischief"—14, "Calves fat fast"—June 19, "Fine weather for chickens"—July 16, "Agreeable drizzling"—Aug. 10, "Girls grow lovesick"—Sept. 11, "Children troublesome"—Oct. 20, "Chain lightning"—Dec. 8, "Girls rather waspish"—17, "Women very cross."

The first volume of "the American Popular Library," "Leisure Hours," is a collection of interesting and well selected stories, just large enough to clap into your pocket as a travelling companion, and lively enough to amuse a family during a Winter's evening. It is published by Allen & Co.

Dr Divine has had several good bakes in his oven in Flagg Alley, and will cook himself, along with a beef-steak, every evening, for one week more. He is a regular-built Salamander, and will drink boiling brandy with as good a relish as we should a few bottles of champagne which we won on the New York election, and for which the loser has neglected to settle!

Mr Harrington's Exhibitions at Julian Hall, have been well attended, and have given universal satisfaction. We are glad to learn he has been well patronized, for besides being a master of his art, he is a clever fellow, and a Bostonian to boot. He will continue but a week longer—go and see him, reader, and if you do not like him, charge the price of the ticket to your own squeamishness.

Anecdote.—A young man and female stopped at a country tavern to pass a day or two. Their awkward appearance excited the curiosity of one of the family, who commenced a conversation with the female by inquiring how far she had travelled that day—"Travel led," repeated the stranger, somewhat indignantly, "we did n't travel, we rid."

The demand for tickets at the Tremont on Monday evening was very great. Every ticket was sold before one half of the applicants were satisfied. Matthews will appear again this evening.

An interesting letter from Willis is upon our First Page, containing an account of the bugging of a woman at Constantinople.

The application of an onion will cure the sting of a Wasp immediately.

Municipal.—At a meeting of the Mayor and Aldermen on Monday—

The ordinance regulating the survey and admeasurement of wood and bark, for fuel, brought into the city by water, passed with amendments.

The auditor of accounts made an exhibit of the various specific appropriations granted by the city council, to defray the expenses of the city of Boston and the county of Suffolk, during the financial year. Read, and with the documents accompanying the same, referred to the committee on Finance.

Petition of engine No. 15 for a new engine, referred to the committee on the Fire Department.

Memorial of the engineers of the Fire Department respecting an engine going to a fire in Chelsea—referred to the committee on the Fire Department.

The committee on the petition of the Infant School Society for the use of a piece of land to erect thereon a school room, reported, that it is inexpedient to grant the same—accepted.

The committee on unfinished business reported that there is no unfinished business before the City Council, which requires its attention.

Reports of Contested Elections.—An octavo volume has been just published in this city, entitled "Reports of Contested Elections in the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts," &c. This work has been compiled from the journals, files, and printed documents of the House, in pursuance of an order thereof, and under the direction of a committee appointed for the purpose, by Luther S. Cushing. Mr Cushing is well known as the Clerk of the House of Representatives, for his activity, perseverance, and intelligence, in the discharge of the ordinary duties of his office, and the present work bears testimony to his facilities as a compiler. He has produced a work which will be of service to legislators and interesting to readers of all classes.—Boston Courier.

U. S. Schooner Dolphin, Callao Bay, July 21, 1834.—Thus far on the cruise we have been very healthy on board the Dolphin, not having lost a man. There are but seven men who draw their ration of grog, the greater part of the crew having it stopped at their own request, and in no case by compulsion. This you will no doubt be as pleased to hear, as I am to inform you. Immediately after my arrival at Valparaiso, you shall hear from me again.—Jour. Com.

TRIAL OF THE CONVENT RIOTERS.

From the Reporter for the Morning Post.

SUPREME JUDICIAL COURT, }
East Cambridge, Tuesday, Dec. 23. }

[*Buck's cross-examination continued.*]—I do not know Kelly from his face—I know him because he is called Kelly—when Kelly's men came to the second meeting, in answer to the summons, they came stringing along. I attempted to escape from the Concord jail before I had received the assurance of the government that I should not be prosecuted. There were three guns discharged by the rioters before the fire was applied to the convent.

Bishop Fenwick.—I am one of the trustees of the convent—in the affairs of that institution, the Superior may be advised, but not controlled in all arrangements in temporal matters.

Godfrey De Gilsic.—When we went to the convent the mob threatened us with violence, and we felt in danger—they called us spies and nullifiers, and threatened to "down with us"—they put their faces in among ours, puffed cigars in our faces, and in various ways insulted us.

George Walsh.—I think I saw Pond with No 13 Engine, but I'm not certain—I live near the convent, and on the evening of the fire saw many people pass, crying out—"down with the convent, and let the Bishop bring on his twenty thousand Irishmen." On my return to Boston, met a good many people going towards the convent, and crying out in a similar manner.

Elbridge Gerry.—I think Kelly is the man I saw in the ring, making the proposal to postpone the attack on the convent till they could get more help, and be better organized. While they were waiting for the tar barrels, to make the bonfire, some one proposed to go and tear down some Irish hovels, for sport, and to fill up the time. * * When No 13 arrived opposite Kelly's house, the mob cheered—"No 13 forever! No 13 will go ahead"—she stopped a minute or two opposite Kelly's—as many of the spectators as could get hold of her rope, dragged her in a direction from the bonfire, and up the hill—so as soon as they got up, stones began to fly—I saw many of them stoop down to pick up stones, and saw the glass broken. Orders were soon given for the engine to wheel, and she went down the hill. One of the phrases used on her arrival at Kelly's was—"Now, we shall go it."

Cross-ex.—I don't recognize Kelly's features—should not be able to point him out with certainty among half a dozen men—I only remember his form—in size and form he resembles the man I saw exactly.

Hovace Littlefield.—I saw a man, looking very much like Pond, there, after the main building was on fire—did not see him do anything.

[G. Barrell and Edward Phelps were examined, but their testimony did not reach the prisoners.]

Mary Ann Barber (otherwise called Mry Benedict), one of the Ursuline Sisterhood.—The Superior is too much indisposed to attend as a witness—her illness is caused by the state of alarm and excitement in which her mind has been kept—she has labored under a severe cold ever since the destruction of the Convent, and has been ill or less ever since. I am a native of Connecticut.

Mary De Costa, (or, Mary Theresa Rebecca) one of the Sisters.—Has care of the sick members of the community—the Superior is very ill. I am a native of Boston.

John McCrogin.—was near the Convent between 1 and 2—the principal part was burnt down—Kelly was trying to break the crozier, or Bishop's staff—one or two stepped up to him, and said—"what have you got hold of now, Kelly?" Kelley answered—"I don't know what to do—I call it; but I wish it was the Bishop's d—d old neck, I'd break it quicker than lightning." One of the men wanted to assist him; Kelly said "No"; I wont let it go till I have broke it;" and added—"I think it will take the old lady all of a fortnight to put things to rights, after this night." This took place in front of the building. I thought then I had frequently seen him before—he answered then that the name of Kelly. The prisoner at the bar is the man.

Edward Cutler.—On Saturday night, I had been up to the convent, and was perfectly satisfied—on retiring from the convent, between 2 and 3, I met Kelly between the jail and school house—he asked me what I had seen at the convent, and what the news was. I told him I had seen the Lady Superior, and Mary John, the lady that ran away, the "Mysterious Lady," as she is sometimes called. I told him Mary John was happy, and contented to stay there. He said—"I and my family are acquainted there, and we will go up tomorrow and inquire." I told him, no doubt he could, if he took a proper way, go and see them. He replied—that I might "stand up for the d—d Irish as much as I had a mind to; but I could not get along with it, and there would be h—ll to pay."

I asked him if he was going there to do it—he said he was not—I asked him if he knew of any body that was going—he said he did not—I said to him then—"Now you say there will be h—ll to pay, and yet you are not going yourself, and don't know any body that is—now I think you are as likely to go as any body"—that ended the conversation.

Cross ex.—The precise words he used were—"stand up for the d—d Irish in their deviltry."

Michael Morrisey.—I am acquainted with Alvah Kelly—between the 28th of July and 4th of August, in the store of Caleb S. Ford & Co. on the Charlestown neck, I heard Kelly speaking about Nun's leaving the Nunnery, and that she returned to it on condition, that if she was dissatisfied at the end of three weeks, she should be permitted to leave it. Kelly then proceeded to make severe remarks about the nunnery, and priests and Catholics. He said the nunnery was a bad institution and ought not to be allowed in a free country—said Bonaparte destroyed such institutions, and he referred to history to substantiate his assertions—he said Catholics, in general, were a set of rascals and scoundrels, and defied any one to show him a good man, that was a Catholic.

I saw Kelly almost every evening—saw him on the 4th of August, a week before the burning of the convent—on that day he said—"If the lady that eloped does not get her liberty in a few days, the convent shall come down; but the time has not expired in which they promised to deliver her up." He said her friends, and he even mentioned her brother, had called at the convent, and wanted to see her, but that they could get no satisfaction, or admittance. He said their plea was, that they had her then confined. I told him I believed he was under a wrong impression; that if he would see Dr Thompson, he would tell him the contrary—he said—d—d Dr Thompson, and said he would not believe a word from him; that he was as bad as the rest of them.

Kelly continued—the institution is a bad one—it ought to come down—that the nuns were kept there for a bad purpose, and for a certain purpose—that the bishop and priests pretended to live without wives, but the nuns were kept to supply their places—but he used more vulgar language. He said he would give fifty dollars himself to have the Convent pulled down or destroyed.

Cross-ex.—Both of these conversations were in the same store—Dr Gardner was present, and took part in the conversation, and John Kent and others. A man by the name of Buzzell took part in the conversation.

Kelly alluded to the nunnery in Europe, and said, if the truth was known, this one was similar to them. He also said, that the Superior and him were good friends, and always found her a good neighbor. He defined any man to show him a Catholic that was a good man, a fair man, or an honest man. Buzzell said he would also give fifty dollars to any man who would pull the Convent down, I then said I'd give \$50 to the man that would lay violent hands on it. Buzzell then swore he would begin at it right away.

Cross-ex.—Both of these conversations were in the same store—Dr Gardner was present, and took part in the conversation, and John Kent and others. A man by the name of Buzzell took part in the conversation.

Kelly alluded to the nunnery in Europe, and said, if the truth was known, this one was similar to them. He also said, that the Superior and him were good friends, and always found her a good neighbor. He defined any man to show him a Catholic that was a good man, a fair man, or an honest man. Buzzell said he would also give fifty dollars to any man who would pull the Convent down, I then said I'd give \$50 to the man that would lay violent hands on it. Buzzell then swore he would begin at it right away.

Cross-ex.—Both of these conversations were in the same store—Dr Gardner was present, and took part in the conversation, and John Kent and others. A man by the name of Buzzell took part in the conversation.

Kelly alluded to the nunnery in Europe, and said, if the truth was known, this one was similar to them. He also said, that the Superior and him were good friends, and always found her a good neighbor. He defined any man to show him a Catholic that was a good man, a fair man, or an honest man. Buzzell said he would also give fifty dollars to any man who would pull the Convent down, I then said I'd give \$50 to the man that would lay violent hands on it. Buzzell then swore he would begin at it right away.

Cross-ex.—Both of these conversations were in the same store—Dr Gardner was present, and took part in the conversation, and John Kent and others. A man by the name of Buzzell took part in the conversation.

Kelly alluded to the nunnery in Europe, and said, if the truth was known, this one was similar to them. He also said, that the Superior and him were good friends, and always found her a good neighbor. He defined any man to show him a Catholic that was a good man, a fair man, or an honest man. Buzzell said he would also give fifty dollars to any man who would pull the Convent down, I then said I'd give \$50 to the man that would lay violent hands on it. Buzzell then swore he would begin at it right away.

Cross-ex.—Both of these conversations were in the same store—Dr Gardner was present, and took part in the conversation, and John Kent and others. A man by the name of Buzzell took part in the conversation.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.
CORRECTED FOR THE BOSTON MORNING POST,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING TUESDAY, DEC. 23, 1834.

ASHES, per 2240 lbs	\$90.00 a .92.00	GRAIN, per bushel, new,	.65
Pots, 125.00 a .90.00		Corn, northern, .76 a ..	
PEANUTS, per bushel		do, southern, .72 a ..	.73
White, .1.37 a .75		Oats, white, .72 a ..	
BALILLA, per 2240 lbs		Oats, northern, .84 a ..	.44
Sicily, .63.00 a .63.00		do, southern, .84 a ..	.44
Tenerife, .53.00 a .53.00		Rye, northern, .80 a ..	.37
American ground, .45.00 a .00.00		do, southern, .85 a ..	.82
BEESWAX, per lb		HONEY, .50 a ..	.60
Yellow, .18 a ..23		HEMP, per 2240 lbs.	
White, .29 a ..30		Clean, 160.00 a .170.00	
CANDLES, per lb.		Outshot, 155.00 a .160.00	
Boston mould, .10 a ..		HIDES, per lb	
" dipped, .8 a ..9		Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande, .14 a ..14	
Sperm, .28 a ..29		Brazil sld, .104 a ..11	
CLOVER SEED, per lb.		Porto Rico, dry and salted	
Northern, .09 a ..09		.10 a ..11	
SOUHERN, none		Slaughter, .05 a ..06	
COAL, Cargo prices sales		Cow, per ps., .05 a ..06	
Anthracite, 7.50 a .8.00		Do, dry, .15 a ..16	
No. Castle, .9 a ..9.50		Buenos Ayres horse per piece, .15 a ..17.5	
Sidney, .7.00 a .8.00		HAY, hard pressed, per ton	
Orrel, .9 a ..9.50		2000 lbs, 12.00 a .15.00	
Retailing prices according to quality, .00 a ..9.00		Hards Grass Seed, per bushel, .75 a ..2.25	
Aanthracite, per 2000 lbs.		HOPS, per lb, new,	
Am. coals, .00 a ..9.00		1st sort, .114 a ..121	
Patent, .00 a ..00		2nd sort, .10 a ..11	
Russia, short price, .03 a ..05		IRON, per 2240 lbs.	
CORKS, per gross		Russia, o. s. p., .05 a ..06	
Prime, .45 a ..09		Portuguese, .50 a ..00.00	
Common, .13 a ..25		Poland, .11 a ..12	
CORN MEAL, per bbl.		Sweden, com, assorted	
3.75 a ..		89.00 a ..92.00	
COTTON, per lb.		Do, extra sizes,	
Geo. Up'd, .17 a ..18		90.00 a ..95.00	
New Orleans, .18 a ..20		English bar and bolt,	
Alabama, .18 a ..19		73.00 a ..72.00	
Tennessee, none, .a ..a		Sheet, per lb,	
S. Island, none, .a ..a		.05 a ..05	
Maranhao, .a ..a		Pig, S. and E, per 2240 lbs.	
Surinam, .11 a ..12		No. 1 and 2, 40.00 a .45.00	
COPPER, per lb.		Leather, per lb.	
Sheathing, .23 a ..23		Slaughter, sole, .a ..a	
Dig, Spanish, .19 a ..19		Philadelphia, .27 a ..39	
Bolts, Am, .24 a ..24		Baltimore, .26 a ..39	
Old, .15 a ..15		Brandy, Fr., .25 a ..38	
BUCK, per bolt,		American, .30 a ..35	
XU, 16.00 a ..16.25		Gin, common to prime,	
DBruigins, 17.25 a ..17.50		Molasses, per gall, 6 mo.	
Zotoff, 15.50 a ..16.00		Hav. & Mat, tart & sweet,	
Konoploff, 15.00 a ..00.00		Surinam, .25 a ..26	
Bilobis, 15.00 a ..15.50		Martinique and Guadaloape,	
Half duck, 13.25 a ..14.00		Trinidad de Cuba, sweet	
Ravens, 7.00 a ..7.25		NAVAL STORES, dull,	
American, .8.00 a ..14.00		Pitch, bbl,	
DIAPERS, per piece		Rosin, N. & S, 1.37 a ..1.50	
Rubber, d. 1.75 a ..1.85		Tar, .25 a ..2.75	
DYE STUFFS,		Whale, crude, source,	
Alum, .03 a ..04		Cash, bbl,	
Cochineal, .a ..1.90		Cast, bbl,	
Coppers, .02 a ..04		Clear, .20 a ..2.26	
Indigo, Ben, common to prime, .10 a ..1.10		PLASTER PARIS	
Manilla, .75 a ..1.05		Per ton, cash, 2.25 a ..2.50	
Caraccas, .90 a ..1.10		PROVISIONS,	
Guatamala, .1.00 a ..1.10		Beef, per barrel, new,	
Madder, D, .11 a ..13		Mess, .10 a ..10.50	
Oure, French Yellow, .22 a ..22		No. 1, .85 a ..9.00	
Yellow Berries, Persian, .22 a ..26		Prime, do 6.50 a ..6.75	
Camwood, per ton, stick		Spices, per lb,	
Fustic, 14.00 a ..28.00		Shells, .05 a ..06	
Braziliotto, 30.00 a ..32.00		NAVAL STORES, dull,	
Logwood, St Domingo, .17.00 a ..19.00		Pitch, bbl,	
Rio de la Hache, .		Rosin, N. & S, 1.37 a ..1.50	
Malta, refined do, very scarce, .		Tar, .25 a ..2.75	
Crude, do, .none		Whale, crude, source,	
Crude, ton, .45 a ..50		Cash, bbl,	
Flour sulphur per lb, nominal.		Clear, .20 a ..2.26	
Bark, Peruvian, per lb.		PLASTER PARIS	
Malta, refined do, .none		Per ton, cash, 2.25 a ..2.50	
Borax, refined, per lb.		PROVISIONS,	
Quinine Sulphate, per oz.		Beef, per barrel, new,	
Rhubarb per lb.		Mess, .10 a ..10.50	
Sal Ammoniac, .13 a ..14		No. 1, .85 a ..9.00	
Senna India, .10 a ..12		Prime, do 6.50 a ..6.75	
do Alexa, .30 a ..35		Spices, per lb,	
Sugar Lead, .14 a ..17		Shells, .05 a ..06	
Tumeric, .03 a ..08		NAVAL STORES, dull,	
Gun Copal, per lb.		Pitch, bbl,	
Sheild Orange, .21 a ..28		Rosin, N. & S, 1.37 a ..1.50	
Liver, .24 a ..23		Tar, .25 a ..2.75	
Garnet, .25 a ..27		Whale, crude, source,	
Scam'ony, 2.00 a ..2.25		Cash, bbl,	
Liquorice Paste per lb.		Clear, .20 a ..2.26	
Streights, .12 a ..14		PLASTER PARIS	
Caster Oil per gall,		Per ton, cash, 2.25 a ..2.50	
Cod G, Bank, 2.00 a ..2.25		PROVISIONS,	
Pollack, .1.75 a ..1.75		Beef, per barrel, new,	
Hake, .1.40 a ..1.50		Mess, .10 a ..10.50	
Bay com, .2.40 a ..2.17		No. 1, .85 a ..9.00	
Lay's in 4 lbs, .4.00 a ..3.50		Prime, do 6.50 a ..6.75	
Streights, .2.00 a ..2.12		Spices, per lb,	
Mackerel, including inspection,		Shells, .05 a ..06	
No. 1, .6.00 a ..6.12		NAVAL STORES, dull,	
No. 2, .5.25 a ..5.37		Pitch, bbl,	
No. 3, .4.37 a ..4.50		Rosin, N. & S, 1.37 a ..1.50	
Salmon per bbl.		Tar, .25 a ..2.75	
No. 1, 14.00 a ..14.50		Whale, crude, source,	
No. 2, 12.00 a ..00.00		Cash, bbl,	
No. 3, 10.00 a ..00.00		Clear, .20 a ..2.26	
FEATHERS, per lb.		PLASTER PARIS	
Russia geese, 1st, 2d, 3d, qual.		Per ton, cash, 2.25 a ..2.50	
do, .none		PROVISIONS,	
Sicily do, .12 a ..13		Beef, per barrel, new,	
Southern, .35 a ..38		Mess, .10 a ..10.50	
do Alexa, .30 a ..35		No. 1, .85 a ..9.00	
Sugar Lead, .14 a ..17		Prime, do 6.50 a ..6.75	
Tumeric, .03 a ..08		Spices, per lb,	
Gun Copal, per lb.		Shells, .05 a ..06	
Sheild Orange, .21 a ..28		NAVAL STORES, dull,	
Liver, .24 a ..23		Pitch, bbl,	
Garnet, .25 a ..27		Rosin, N. & S, 1.37 a ..1.50	
Scam'ony, 2.00 a ..2.25		Tar, .25 a ..2.75	
Liquorice Paste per lb.		Whale, crude, source,	
Streights, .12 a ..14		Cash, bbl,	
Caster Oil per gall,		Clear, .20 a ..2.26	
do, .none		PLASTER PARIS	
do, .1.33 a ..1.45		Per ton, cash, 2.25 a ..2.50	
FISH, per quintal,		PROVISIONS,	
Cod G, Bank, 2.00 a ..2.25		Beef, per barrel, new,	
Pollack, .1.75 a ..1.75		Mess, .10 a ..10.50	
Hake, .1.40 a ..1.50		No. 1, .85 a ..9.00	
Bay com, .2.40 a ..2.17		Prime, do 6.50 a ..6.75	
Lay's in 4 lbs, .4.00 a ..3.50		Spices, per lb,	
Streights, .2.00 a ..2.12		Shells, .05 a ..06	
Mackerel, including inspection,		NAVAL STORES, dull,	
No. 1, .6.00 a ..6.12		Pitch, bbl,	
No. 2, .5.25 a ..5.37		Rosin, N. & S, 1.37 a ..1.50	
No. 3, .4.37 a ..4.50		Tar, .25 a ..2.75	
Salmon per bbl.		Whale, crude, source,	
No. 1, 14.00 a ..14.50		Cash, bbl,	
No. 2, 12.00 a ..00.00		Clear, .20 a ..2.26	
No. 3, 10.00 a ..00.00		PLASTER PARIS	
FEATHERS, per lb.		Per ton, cash, 2.25 a ..2.50	
Russia geese, 1st, 2d, 3d, qual.		PROVISIONS,	
do, .none		Beef, per barrel, new,	
Sicily do, .12 a ..13		Mess, .10 a ..10.50	
Southern, .35 a ..38		No. 1, .85 a ..9.00	
do Alexa, .30 a ..35		Prime, do 6.50 a ..6.75	
Sugar Lead, .14 a ..17		Spices, per lb,	
Tumeric, .03 a ..08		Shells, .05 a ..06	
Gun Copal, per lb.		NAVAL STORES, dull,	
Sheild Orange, .21 a ..28		Pitch, bbl,	
Liver, .24 a ..23		Rosin, N. & S, 1.37 a ..1.50	
Garnet, .25 a ..27		Tar, .25 a ..2.75	
Scam'ony, 2.00 a ..2.25		Whale, crude, source,	
Liquorice Paste per lb.		Cash, bbl,	
Streights, .12 a ..14		Clear, .20 a ..2.26	
Caster Oil per gall,		PLASTER PARIS	
do, .none		Per ton, cash, 2.25 a ..2.50	
do, .1.33 a ..1.45		PROVISIONS,	
FLOUR, per bbl, new		Beef, per barrel, new,	
Philadelphia, .a ..0.00		Mess, .10 a ..10.50	
Baltimore, superfine Howard street, .5.50 a ..5.50		No. 1, .85 a ..9.00	
do Wharf, .5.25 a ..5.00		Prime, do 6.50 a ..6.75	
Genesee, .5.35 a ..5.50		Spices, per lb,	
Richmond canal, .5.37 a ..5.50		Shells, .05 a ..06	
Alexandria and Fredericksburg, .5.25 a ..5.37		NAVAL STORES, dull,	
Philadelphia, .a ..0.00		Pitch, bbl,	
Baltimore, superfine Howard street, .5.50 a ..5.50		Rosin, N. & S, 1.37 a ..1.50	
do Wharf, .5.25 a ..5.00		Tar, .25 a ..2.75	
Genesee, .5.35 a ..5.50		Whale, crude, source,	
Richmond canal, .5.37 a ..5.50		Cash, bbl,	
Aldimond, soft shell, .10 a ..12		Clear, .20 a ..2.26	
do hard shell, .05 a ..06		PLASTER PARIS	
Shelled, .25 a ..28		Per ton	

TRAVELLING REGISTER.



FARE REDUCED TO ONE DOLLAR!

TO PROVIDENCE.

UNRIVALLED EXPEDITION!

By Rail Road Cars and U. S. Mail Coaches.

THE TREMONT LINE, in conjunction with the Rail Road, is now prepared to convey to and from Providence, all passengers who may wish to avail themselves of this safe, elegant and expeditious conveyance.

The superiority of this route over all others, will appear obvious on a moment's reflection. The fact that passengers who leave New York at 7 A. M. arrive in Providence as soon as those who leave the same at 5 A. M., stop to breakfast on the road—seems necessary, or to be known, to induce all passengers to secure seats in the Rail Road Line.

Cars leave depot, foot of the Common, every day at 7 A. M. to meet the boats. On Sunday, at 9. Also, at 11 A. M. to Canton, thence by coaches, via Foxboro' the shortest and most level route to Providence.

Returning, leave Providence on the arrival of the boats, and arrive in Boston in 4 hours.

U. S. Mail Coach leaves as usual at 5 A. M. For seats, be particular and apply at City Tavern, Brattle street, and Washington Coffee House, 158 Washington st.

115 C. B. WILDER, Agent.

FARE ONLY \$6 FROM BOSTON TO NEW YORK.—THROUGH IN 24 HOURS.

A LINE of Stages will leave Wildes' General Stage Office, No 11 Elm street, MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, at 3 o'clock, A. M. and arrive in Norwich in time to meet the eleventh Steamboat GENERAL JACKSON, Capt. Coit.

The General Jackson has been thoroughly repaired, and a new and commodious Ladies' Cabin put on her deck. Also two new boilers put on board, with other arrangements which make her equal to any boat on the Sound. Persons wishing avoid Point Judith, can take this route, which is as pleasant as to New York.

The stages are equal to any in the United States. For seats apply to J. BROOKS, at Wildes' General Stage Office, No 11 Elm street, [mt] WILLIAM GODFREY, Agent;

REGULAR STEAMBOAT LINE,
BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE CITIZENS COACHES,
And the only Line connected with the Steamboats, passing
direct over the Norfolk and Bristol Turnpike,

STAGES leave Boston daily at 5 o'clock, A. M. in time for the Boat. Fare \$1.00. The Phil. Coach leaves at 7 o'clock A. M. and arrives at Providence before the departure of the Steamboat.—Fare \$1.50. Returning from the Boat arrives in Boston in advance of any other line.

Passengers who take this line will arrive in Boston from the steamboats in advance of any other line, and will be called for and left at their residences in any part of the city.

The Accommodation Stages leave at 12 o'clock M. every day, except Sunday, and on that day at 9 o'clock. Fare \$1.50.

Those from BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE LINE, will please be particular by paying their fare at their captain's office, on board the boat, when called for—otherwise the company will not hold them accountable for any deficiency in the number of coaches on the arrival of the boats.

[For seats and further information apply at the Tremont House, Marlboro' Hotel, Exchange Coffee House, Bromley House, Franklin House, Mansion House, and Commercial Coffee House. [mt] T. P. BROWN, Agent.]

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
STAGE AND STEAMBOAT LINE FOR NEW YORK.
Fare through, only 7 dollars.

THE Early Despatch Line of Stages will leave Wildes' General Stage Office, No 11 Elm street, at 6 o'clock in the morning, at 4 o'clock, and arrive at Hartford at 8 o'clock, same evening. Leave Hartford at 10 o'clock, P. M. for New Haven, where they connect with the Steamboats Superior and Spiritid, and arrive at New York at 2 o'clock the next afternoon; making an uninterrupted Line from Boston to New York, and through in 34 hours.

Fare to Hartford, \$3. From Hartford to New York, \$4.
For further information, inquire of JOB BROOKS, at No 11 Elm street.

115 T. P. BROWN, Agent.

THE LOWEST FARE FOR NEW-YORK.

A DAILY LINE of Stages will leave Stage Office, No 7 Elm street, Boston, at 4 o'clock, A. M. and arrive in Hartford early the same evening, where passengers can take a splendid line of steamboats which form a daily line between Hartford and New York. Stages will also leave Hartford daily for New Haven, where passengers can take the steamboat Splendid or Superior, which run a daily line between the two cities.

Fare from Boston to Hartford — \$4.
Hartford to New York — \$3.

Extras will be furnished at any time. For further information apply to E. PUTNAM, No 1 Elm st.

115 T. P. BROWN, Agent.

BOSTON AND WORCESTER RAILROAD.

Opposite the Post Office, Boston.

WILLIAM H. ROGERS, most respectfully invites the attention of Merchant Tailors and the public generally, to his new invented Imperial Stocks for the Neck, which for ease and elegance, far surpass every thing of the kind hitherto manufactured in this vicinity. They are cut scientifically; the materials and manner of making are quite different from those which may be covered many times, and retain exactly the same shape as when first made. He requests permission to enumerate the usual faults in the common Stocks, viz: 1st, the very inferior materials used; 2d, their sitting away from the chin and exposing the neck, when disagreeably close at the bottom; 3d, the edge at the top being uncomfortable tight, as to cause a distortion of the features by moving the head; 4th, that of their bulging out at the sides, by moving the head a little downwards, which has a most distasteful appearance. By W. H. Rogers' deservedly admired and expertly contrivanced invention, all these faults are completely obviated. Novel and elegant gentlemen will find them the most pleasing and durable. Made to order of any texture, by the dozen or single, at the lowest cash prices. Ladies' Riding Stocks beautifully made to order.

115 T. P. BROWN, Agent.

RODGERS' IMPERIAL STOCKS.

Opposite the Post Office, Boston.

WILLIAM H. ROGERS, most respectfully invites the attention of Merchant Tailors and the public generally, to his new invented Imperial Stocks for the Neck, which for ease and elegance, far surpass every thing of the kind hitherto manufactured in this vicinity. They are cut scientifically; the materials and manner of making are quite different from those which may be covered many times, and retain exactly the same shape as when first made. He requests permission to enumerate the usual faults in the common Stocks, viz: 1st, the very inferior materials used; 2d, their sitting away from the chin and exposing the neck, when disagreeably close at the bottom; 3d, the edge at the top being uncomfortable tight, as to cause a distortion of the features by moving the head; 4th, that of their bulging out at the sides, by moving the head a little downwards, which has a most distasteful appearance. By W. H. Rogers' deservedly admired and expertly contrivanced invention, all these faults are completely obviated. Novel and elegant gentlemen will find them the most pleasing and durable. Made to order of any texture, by the dozen or single, at the lowest cash prices. Ladies' Riding Stocks beautifully made to order.

115 T. P. BROWN, Agent.

REMOVAL.

TIME PIECE, WATCH AND JEWELRY STORE.—

ALVAN SKINNER, acquires his friends and the public, that he has removed from No. 6, Congress-street, to No. 42 Merchants' Row, Franklin House, where is to be found a complete Patent Lever and Silver Watches, of superior workmanship and finish, warranted for time.

Also, Time Pieces, of his own manufacture, various prices warranted equal to any in the New England States. Persons in want of good time keepers, are requested to call and examine the movements for themselves.

Clocks, Time Pieces, Watches, and Jewelry repaired in the most faithful manner.

A great variety of Spoons, Plated Ware, Cutlery, &c. &c. N. B. Time Piece Stock, such as Dials, Glasses, Pendulum Balls, Cases, Palets, &c. which will be sold for cash, or exchanged for movements.

115 T. P. BROWN, Agent.

REMOVAL.—T. R. CLARK, respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has removed from under the New England Museum, No 63, to No 55 Court street, nearly opposite the Court House, where he will keep constantly on hand a good assortment of gold, silver, shell and steel mounted Spectacles; gold, silver and pearl Reading Eye Glasses, the latest English patterns; Goggles, Spirit Levels, Thermometers, Cloth and Linen Provers, variety of patterns.

Also, on hand a large assortment of glasses, variety of colors, concave and convex.

—Spectacles manufactured at the above establishment, of the latest patterns, workmanship equal to any in this country. Spectacles and Thermometers, repaired at short notice, lower than can be done elsewhere.

115 T. P. BROWN, Agent.

REMOVAL.—SAWYER & GOODNOW have removed from 251 Washington street, to 13 Court street, where they are now keeping a general assortment of Boots and Shoes of the best quality—which they will sell as cheap as can be had at any other store in the city.

N. B.—Just received a fresh assortment of Ladies French Shoes.

Also Gentlemen's calf, horse, seal and goat Boots.

april 20

SUMMER MAIL ARRANGEMENT.

POST OFFICE, BOSTON, April 18th, 1843.

The following Mails will be closed at this office at the time mentioned, until further notice:

Albany, via Worcester and Brookfield, every day except Saturday, at 7 P. M.

Northampton and Springfield by the same Mail, Ashford, Cts, via Mendon, Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday, at 6 P. M.

Andover and Haverhill, daily, at 6 A. M.

Bristol, R. I., via Taunton, Sundays, Tuesdays and Thursdays, at 8 P. M.

Banistable, via Kingston and Plymouth, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 8 P. M.

Bridgewater, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at half past 11 A. M.

Duxbury, do, at 9 A. M.

Dudley, via Grafton, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 6 A. M.

Fitchburg, Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays, at 6 P. M.

Hanover, N. H., and Burlington, Vt., daily, at 6 P. M.

Londonderry and Derry, N. H., Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 6 P. M.

New Bedford, via Taunton, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 8 P. M.

Providence, R. I., every day, at 9 P. M.

Peterborough, via Lancaster, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 6 P. M.

Windsor, Vt., via Dunstable and Amherst, every day, at 6 P. M.

Marshallfield, via Hingham, Tuesdays, Thursday and Saturday, at 6 A. M.

Worcester, Friday, at 12 M. and 7 P. M.

Waterford and Wethersfield, every day except Sunday, at 3 P. M.

Lowell and Billerica, daily, at 1 P. M. and 6 A. M.

Great Eastern Mail, every day at 12 M., except on Mondays, and on that day at 3 P. M.

Great Southern, at 10 P. M. every day.

Southern Mail is due daily, at 12 M. except on Mondays, and on that day at 3 P. M.

Orders will be sent to the Post Master General.

Particular attention paid to Cutting Garments.

The public patronage is respectfully solicited.

115 T. P. BROWN, Agent.

HENRY TYLER, has removed from Ann street to Blackstone street, South side, between Ann and Hanover street, where he will keep constantly on hand a general assort-ment of New and Second Hand CLOTHING, Cheap for Cash.

Clothing cleansed or exchanged.

H. T. returns thanks to his friends for past favors and especially solicits a continuance. Clothing made and repaired in sm—no

115 T. P. BROWN, Agent.

IRON SAFES.—S. A. & W. G. PIERCE, Agents for Gaylor's Patent Double Fire Proof Wrought Iron Chests and Safes, 370 Washington-street, have now on hand a large assortment, comprising all the sizes and kinds which are calculated for the use of Banks, Insurance Offices, Town Records, Merchants, and others.

The above Chests are double throughout in all their parts, with double doors, each secured with Clinch's Patent Detector Locks, which cannot be picked; and the Chests are as completely Fire Proof as any vault or chest can be made. Proof of which can be seen by those who will take the trouble to call at the Agent's Store and examine a Double Chest which has passed through a very severe fire, and preserved a valuable lot of books and papers, which were given to John S. Abbott, Esq., whose name is attached to the following certificate:

"This is to certify, that one of the above described Double Safes, which I purchased of the Messrs. S. A. & W. G. Pierce was in my office in this town when the office was burned on the 2d day of November last—the building was of two stories, wooden, and large. The Safe, weighing 700 lbs. fell from the second story into the cellar, and was exposed to an intense heat for nearly three hours. It was for a long time literally red hot. It contained all the account books, notes, and court papers which were in my office; and no paper was in the least degree burnt or made illegible." JOHN S. ABBOTT.

Thomaston, January 1st, 1843.

The above Chest, and some of the papers which were in it at the time of the fire, are now at the Agents' store, corner of Essex and Washington streets, and any individual or corporation who are about purchasing Iron Safes for the protection of their books and papers, will find it for their advantage to call and examine them, and they will be perfectly satisfied that Gaylor's Double Safes are what they are represented to be—FIRE PROOF! and they will be still further satisfied that none but the Double Safe would stand a severe fire.

Gaylor's Double Safes are a Patent article, and can only be legally purchased in this city of S. A. & W. G. PIERCE, who are his authorized Agents.

115 C. B. WILDER, Agent.

FRENCH STORE.

A. GILBERT,—FROM PARIS,

GENTLEMEN'S WIG AND SCALP MAKER, AND HAIR CUTTER,

No 280 Washington street, (up stairs.)

FRENCH STORE.

A. GILBERT,—FROM PARIS,

GENTLEMEN'S WIG AND SCALP MAKER, AND HAIR CUTTER,

No 280 Washington street, (up stairs.)

115 C. B. WILDER, Agent.

FRENCH STORE.

A. GILBERT,—FROM PARIS,

GENTLEMEN'S WIG AND SCALP MAKER, AND HAIR CUTTER,

No 280 Washington street, (up stairs.)

115 C. B. WILDER, Agent.

FRENCH STORE.

A. GILBERT,—FROM PARIS,

GENTLEMEN'S WIG AND SCALP MAKER, AND HAIR CUTTER,

No 280 Washington street, (up stairs.)

115 C. B. WILDER, Agent.

FRENCH STORE.

A. GILBERT,—FROM PARIS,

GENTLEMEN'S WIG AND SCALP MAKER, AND HAIR CUTTER,

No 280 Washington street, (up stairs.)

115 C. B. WILDER, Agent.

FRENCH STORE.

A. GILBERT,—FROM PARIS,

GENTLEMEN'S WIG AND SCALP MAKER, AND HAIR CUTTER,

No 280 Washington street, (up stairs.)